

**Gender, Health,
and Development
in the
Americas
2003**



**Pan American
Health
Organization**

Regional Office of the
World Health Organization

Population
Reference
Bureau

PRB

Introduction

Around the world, efforts to reduce poverty and enhance development have had greater success where women and men have relatively equal opportunities. In much of Latin America, however, women's low social status, poor health, and subordination to men persist. Governments in the region increasingly acknowledge the need to promote gender equity in health and other aspects of development, but the data to monitor disparities between men and women—and progress in closing the gaps—have not been readily available.

This data sheet profiles gender differences in health and development in 48 countries in the Americas, focusing on women's reproductive health, access to key health services, and major causes of death. Its objective is to raise awareness of gender inequities in the region and to promote the use of sex-disaggregated health statistics for policies and programs. This effort is consistent with the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals, adopted by 189 member countries at the UN Millennium Summit (2000), which focus on achieving measurable improvements in people's lives, including greater gender equality.

The data sheet also provides basic population and development indicators and information on other factors that influence health, including education, employment, political participation, and risk factors. Staff of the Pan American Health Organization and the Population Reference Bureau compiled this information using data from official national sources as well as data collected by specialized international agencies.

This data sheet provides basic information for identifying sex differences in these areas, which can serve as a first step for conducting a gender analysis of health. As more data disaggregated by sex and socioeconomic status become available, future editions of this publication will fill in the gaps in gender equity and health information.

Basic Concepts

"Gender equity in health," the principle that guided the selection of data presented here, is based on the following concepts:

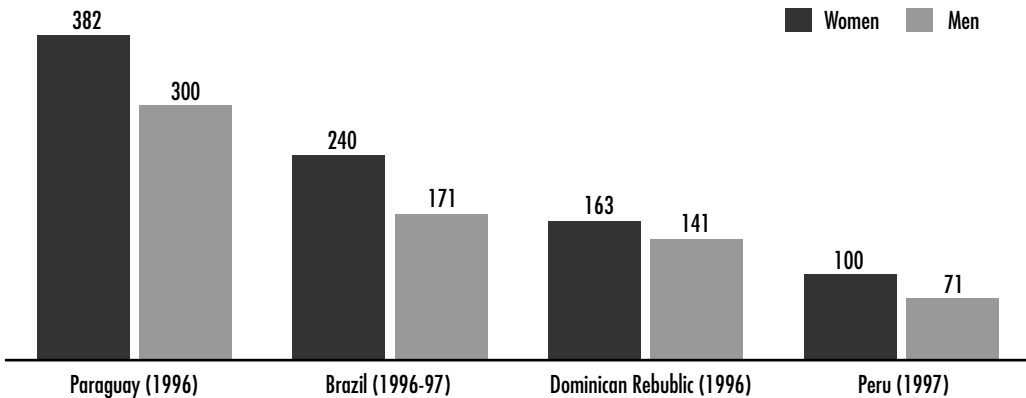
- **GENDER** refers to the roles that women and men play in society and the relative power they wield. While the term "sex" pertains to innate biological differences between women and men, "gender" focuses on the social relations between women and men that create inequalities in health and other aspects of life.
- **HEALTH** is defined by the World Health Organization as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."
- **EQUITY** implies that need, rather than social advantage, determines how resources are allocated. Hence, not all inequalities are inequitable, only those judged unfair and avoidable and linked to different levels of social privilege.

Gender equity in health, therefore, refers to the absence of unfair and avoidable disparities between women and men in terms of health and the factors that influence it.

- **GENDER EQUITY IN HEALTH STATUS** denotes equal opportunities to enjoy good health and remain free of preventable illness and disability.
- **GENDER EQUITY IN HEALTH CARE** means that resources are allocated according to men's and women's particular needs; that health services are received according to those needs; and that financial contributions are made according to ability to pay. It also means that society, rather than women alone, bears the cost of childbearing.
- **GENDER EQUITY IN HEALTH CARE PROVISION** means that responsibilities, power, and rewards for the informal and formal care provided in homes, communities, and health institutions are divided fairly between men and women.

Out-of-Pocket Health Expenditures

Out-of-Pocket Health Expenditures by Women and Men (US\$)

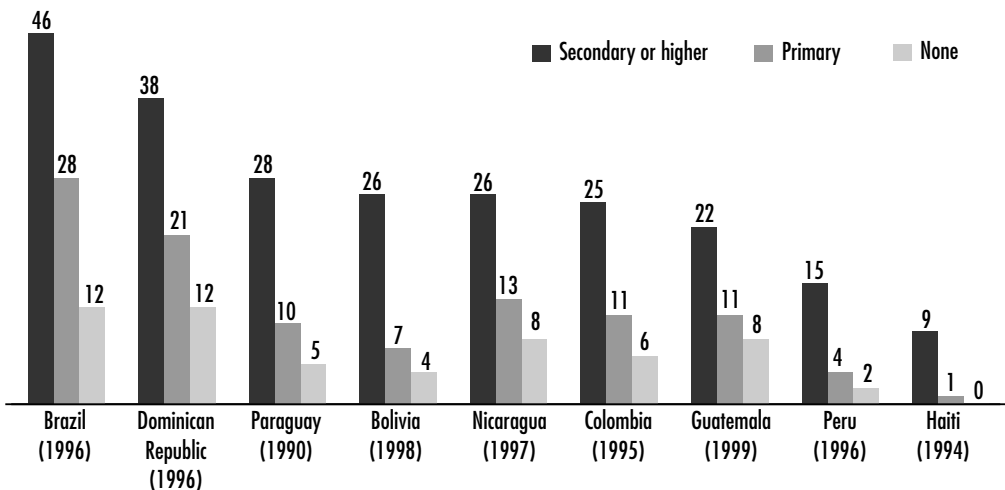


Sources: Living Standards Measurement Surveys for Brazil, Paraguay, and Peru; Demographic and Health Survey for Dominican Republic.

Women bear a disproportionately high share of out-of-pocket health expenses relative to men.

Births by Caesarean Section

Percentage of Births by Caesarean Section, by Mother's level of Education

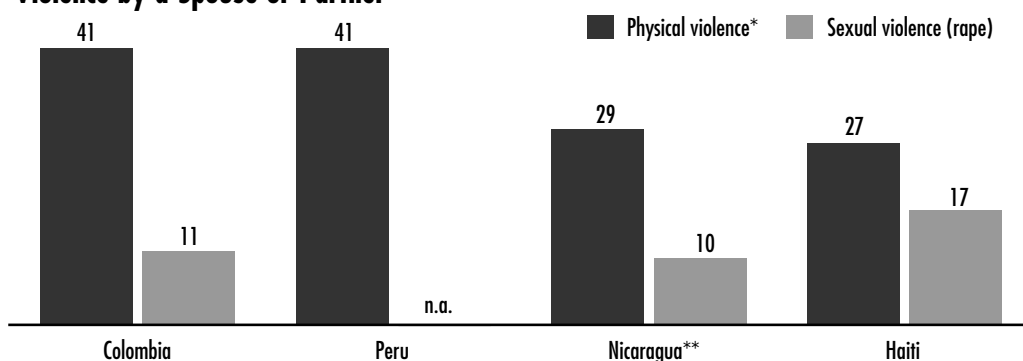


Source: OCR Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (1990/1999).

The World Health Organization recommends that no more than 15 percent of births be delivered by Caesarean section. In Latin America and the Caribbean, Caesarian section deliveries are far more common among more educated mothers, often exceeding the recommended maximum.

Violence Against Women

Percent of Women Ages 15 to 49 Ever in Union Who Report Ever Having Experienced Violence by a Spouse or Partner



Percent of Women Ages 15-49 Ever in Union Who Have Suffered Physical Violence by Spouse or Partner, by Residence and Education

Characteristics	Colombia (2000)	Peru (2000)	Nicaragua** (1997-98)	Haiti (2000)
Residence				
Urban	43	42	30	30
Rural	36	40	26	27
Education				
None	41	43	32	21
Primary	45	45	30	29
Secondary	41	43	26	34
University	29	30	18	—
Total	41	41	29	27

* Physical violence includes pushing or shaking, hitting with hands or other objects, biting, kicking, threatening or attacking with weapons, strangling, or burning.

** Includes violence by spouse, partner, or another person.

n.a. = Not available.

Source: ORC Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (1997/2000).

Domestic violence has serious health and social consequences, but it has only recently come into public view.

Skilled Attendance at Delivery

Percent of Deliveries Attended by Trained Personnel, by Mother's Education and Residence

	Total	Level of Mother's Education			Mother's Place of Residence	
		None	Primary	Secondary+	Urban	Rural
Bolivia (1998)	59	21	41	87	77	31
Brazil (1996)	89	66	82	95	92	73
Colombia (2000)	87	63	75	96	94	70
Dominican Republic (1999)	97	90	96	100	98	97
Guatemala (1998-99)	42	22	40	85	66	25
Haiti (2000)	26	10	24	62	52	11
Nicaragua (2001)	67	34	73	92	89	46
Peru (2000)	49	13	25	69	69	20

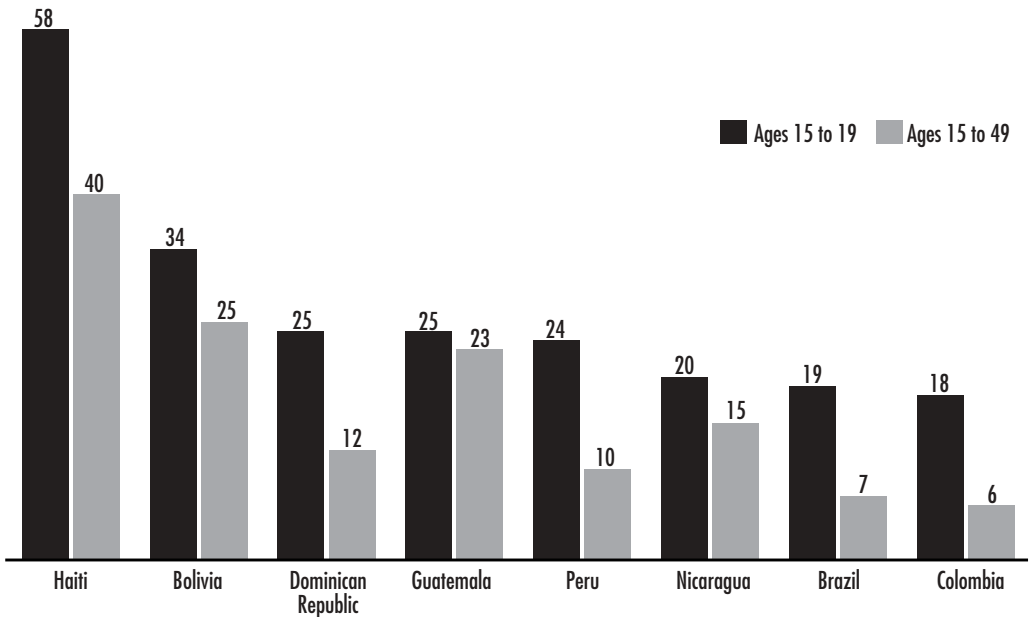
Note: Refers to births in the last five years.

Source: ORC Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (1996/2001).

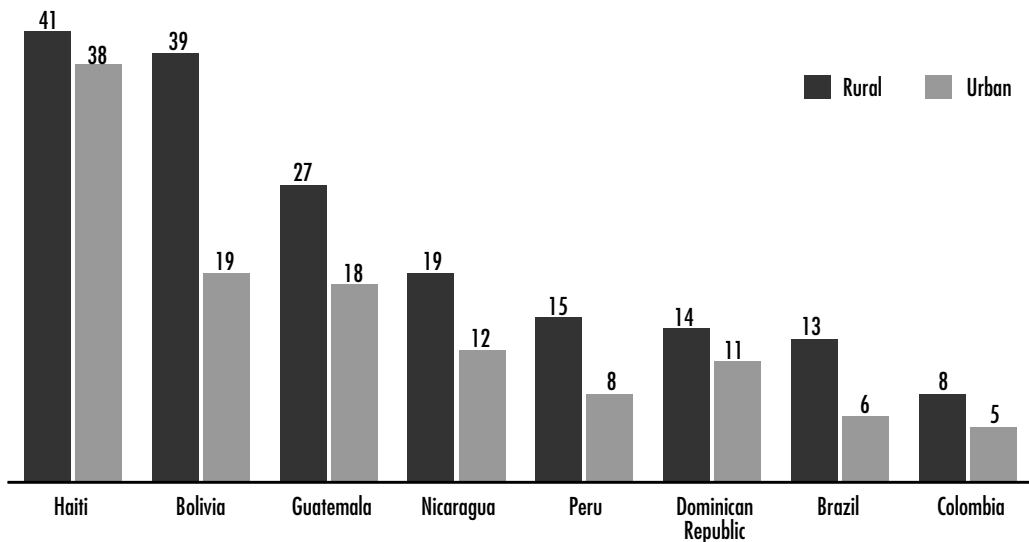
Less-educated and rural women are less likely to have trained assistance when delivering a child than their more-educated and urban peers.

Unmet Need* for Family Planning

Percent of Women Who Are in Union Who Have Unmet Need, by Age



Percent of Women Who Are in Union Who Report Unmet Need, by Residence



*Refers to women who are in union who say they would prefer not to have any more children or want children after two years but who are not using any method of contraception.

Source: ORC Macro, Demographic and Health Surveys (1996/2001).

Women in rural areas and young women (ages 15 to 19) are more likely to have unmet need for family planning.

	Demography								Wealth and Income Inequalities						
	Total Population (thousands) 2003	Percent Urban 2002	Women Ages 15-49 (thousands) 2003	Annual Population Growth Rate (%) 2000-05	Life Expectancy at Birth (years) 2002		Life Expectancy at Age 60 (years) 2000-05		GNI PPP per Capita 2000 (US\$)	Income Ratio: Highest 20% to Lowest 20% 1993/99 ¹	Percent of Population Living Below		Percent of Urban Households Headed by Women 1997/99		
											US\$1/Day 1995/2002	National Poverty Line 1997/2000	Percent of Urban Households Headed by Women 1997/99		
					Female	Male	Female	Male					Total	Poor	Not Poor
Anguilla	12	100	—	1.7	80	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua and Barbuda	65	37	—	0.5	74	69	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina*	38,400	89	9,601	1.2	78	71	22	18	12,050	13	—	20 ^u	28	29	27
Aruba	111	51	—	2.0	82	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahamas	316	89	87	1.1	74	65	22	18	16,400	13	—	—	—	—	—
Barbados	270	51	77	0.4	80	75	22	18	15,020	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belize	240	48	62	2.1	76	73	22	20	5,240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	64	100	—	0.7	79	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	8,895	64	2,185	1.9	65	62	18	16	2,360	12	14	61	21	21	21
Brazil	176,845	82	50,051	1.2	73	65	20	17	7,300	30	12	38	25	24	26
Canada	31,517	79	8,020	0.8	82	76	—	—	27,170	5	—	—	—	—	—
Cayman Is.	42	100	—	3.0	82	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chile	15,774	86	4,134	1.2	79	73	22	19	9,100	19	<2	21	24	24	24
Colombia	44,185	76	12,025	1.6	75	69	21	19	6,060	20	20	55	29	29	29
Costa Rica	4,285	60	1,125	1.9	80	75	22	20	7,980	12	13	20	28	45	25
Cuba	11,306	76	3,048	0.3	79	75	22	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	70	72	—	0.3	77	71	—	—	5,040	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	8,770	67	2,306	1.5	70	64	19	17	5,710	11	3	37	31	38	29
Ecuador	13,342	64	3,547	1.5	74	68	21	19	2,910	9	20	64 ^u	20	22	18
El Salvador	6,640	62	1,757	1.6	74	68	21	18	4,410	17	21	50	31	36	29
French Guiana	182	75	44	2.5	80	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grenada	94	39	—	-0.3	66	63	—	—	6,960	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guadeloupe	438	100	117	0.8	82	75	25	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	12,308	40	2,898	2.6	69	63	19	17	3,770	16	10	61	24	23	25
Guyana	767	37	224	0.2	67	58	19	16	3,670	7	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti	8,531	37	2,194	1.3	57	50	16	15	1,470	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	6,888	55	1,692	2.3	69	63	20	18	2,400	27	24	80	30	32	28
Jamaica	2,645	57	718	0.9	78	74	22	20	3,440	7	3	—	—	—	—
Martinique	390	95	104	0.6	82	76	25	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	103,296	75	28,360	1.5	76	70	22	20	8,790	17	16	47	19	17	21
Montserrat	4	13	—	0.3	80	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands Antilles	221	70	59	0.8	79	73	22	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaragua	5,488	57	1,361	2.4	72	67	20	18	2,080	28	—	70	35	38	30
Panama	2,984	57	794	1.8	77	73	22	19	5,680	15	14	30	27	33	26
Paraguay	5,922	57	1,473	2.4	73	69	20	18	4,450	32	20	61	27	26	28
Peru	26,952	74	7,307	1.5	72	67	20	18	4,660	12	16	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	4,023	76	1,054	0.5	80	71	24	19	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
St. Kitts-Nevis	38	35	—	-0.3	74	69	—	—	10,960	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Lucia	153	38	42	0.8	76	71	—	—	5,400	9	—	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	115	57	—	0.6	75	71	—	—	5,210	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suriname	423	75	121	0.8	74	69	19	17	3,480	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1,312	75	380	0.3	77	73	21	18	8,220	8	12	—	—	—	—
Turks & Caicos	18	46	—	3.5	76	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States	291,065	78	72,460	1.0	80	75	—	—	34,100	9	—	12	—	—	—
Uruguay	3,409	92	826	0.7	79	72	23	18	8,880	9	<2	9 ^u	31	26	31
Venezuela	25,553	87	669	1.9	77	71	21	18	5,740	18	23	49	27 ⁿ	30 ⁿ	25 ⁿ
Virgin Is. (UK)	26	63	—	1.8	77	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Is. (USA)	125	47	—	0.9	83	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Source:	A	B	A	C	B	B	D	D	E	F	E	G,H	G	G	G
Notes			¹ 1993/99 refers to the latest available year during that period.				Italics refer to year prior to that indicated.				ⁿ National data only.				
* Wealth and income data may have changed dramatically after December 2001.			— Data are unavailable or inapplicable.				² Magnitude zero.								
							^u Urban areas only.								

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH													
Percent of Women Giving Birth by Age 20 ^a 2000/01	Percent of Women With Anemia 1985/1997		Reported Maternal Deaths ^c per 100,000 Live Births 1993/2001	Estimated Deaths per 100,000 Women 1993/1997		Number of Newly Registered AIDS Cases 1997/2001		Percent of Adult Population Ages 15-49 With HIV/AIDS 2001	Women as Percent of Adult Population With HIV/AIDS 2001	Percent of Youth Ages 15-24 With HIV/AIDS ^g 2001			
	Pregnant	Not Pregnant		Cervical/Uterine Cancer	Breast Cancer	Female	Male			Female	Male		
—	—	—	z	21	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	Anguilla	
—	—	—	65 ^e	4	22	8	6	—	—	—	—	Antigua and Barbuda	
—	24	18	35	14	28	129	398	0.7	23	0.3	0.9	Argentina	
—	—	—	z	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aruba	
—	—	—	38 ^e	9	18	34	53	3.5	44	3.0	2.6	Bahamas	
—	—	—	81 ^e	29	31	52	116	1.2	—	—	—	Barbados	
—	—	—	68 ^e	7	4	28	62	2.0	45	2.0	1.1	Belize	
—	—	—	z	13	45	2	8	—	—	—	—	Bermuda	
36	28	20	390	—	—	9	62	0.1	27	0.1	0.1	Bolivia	
32	40	20	56	12	13	1,043	1,981	0.7	37	0.5	0.6	Brazil	
—	—	—	2	7	34	28	232	0.3	25	0.2	0.3	Canada	
—	—	—	z	3	19	1	z	—	—	—	—	Cayman Is.	
—	20	8	23	15	13	58	416	0.3	22	0.1	0.4	Chile	
36	40	23	92	15	9	97 ^f	97 ^f	0.4	14	0.2	0.9	Colombia	
—	28	19	35	10	9	25	111	0.6	25	0.3	0.6	Costa Rica	
—	57	35	34	16	18	43	224	<.1	26	z	0.1	Cuba	
—	—	—	z	21	18	4	4	—	—	—	—	Dominica	
39	35	20	69	—	—	145	174	2.5	51	2.8	2.1	Dominican Republic	
53	40	20	92	19	6	75	471	0.3	27	0.2	0.3	Ecuador	
46	40	20	63	14	3	126	299	0.6	27	0.4	0.8	El Salvador	
—	—	—	21 ^e	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	French Guiana	
—	—	—	z	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	Grenada	
—	—	—	28 ^e	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Guadeloupe	
45	40	35	98	—	—	121	227	1.0	43	0.8	0.9	Guatemala	
—	—	—	133	12	7	179	233	2.7	50	4.0	3.3	Guyana	
32	63	—	523	—	—	1,749	2,353	6.1	50	5.0	4.1	Haiti	
49	35	26	108	—	—	284	312	1.6	50	1.5	1.1	Honduras	
—	—	—	106	19	16	118	120	1.2	40	0.9	0.8	Jamaica	
—	—	—	z	—	—	7	35	—	—	—	—	Martinique	
35	21	14	84	13	6	708	3,589	0.3	21	0.1	0.4	Mexico	
—	—	—	z	—	—	1	z	—	—	—	—	Montserrat	
—	—	—	32 ^e	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Antilles	
48	35	34	87	23	5	13	23	0.2	27	0.1	0.2	Nicaragua	
—	39	29	61	14	10	110	343	1.5	35	1.3	1.9	Panama	
37	35	20	114	24	12	13	34	—	—	—	0.2	Paraguay	
32	39	36	185	—	—	168	447	0.4	25	0.2	0.4	Peru	
—	—	—	20	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	Puerto Rico	
—	—	—	247 ^e	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	St. Kitts-Nevis	
—	—	—	35 ^e	17	20	4	2	—	—	—	—	Saint Lucia	
—	—	—	z	20	11	15	36	—	—	—	—	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	
—	—	—	153 ^e	11	9	63	146	1.2	50	1.5	1.2	Suriname	
30	—	—	45	16	17	152	240	2.5	33	3.2	2.4	Trinidad and Tobago	
—	—	—	z	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	Turks & Caicos	
19	—	—	10	8	32	10,495	33,399	0.6	20	0.2	0.5	United States	
—	—	—	11	—	—	44	128	0.3	23	0.2	0.5	Uruguay	
—	35	18	60	14	8	3	4	0.5	—	—	0.7	Venezuela	
—	—	—	z	15	10	z	2	—	—	—	—	Virgin Is. (UK)	
—	—	—	z	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Virgin Is. (USA)	
L,Q	M	M	B	I	I	B,N	B,N	O	O	O	O	Source	
Notes				^z Magnitude zero.				^e Fewer than 10,000 live births.					
— Data are unavailable or inapplicable.				^c Figure may differ from other sources.				^f 97 new cases reported, but data not disaggregated by sex.					
Italics refer to year prior to that indicated.				^d Reported by women ages 20 to 24.				^g Midpoint between low and high estimates.					

Access to Services								Risk Factors				
Percent of Women Ages 15-49 in Union Using Contraception 1993/2001					Percent of Women Receiving Health Care by Trained Personnel 1997/2002		Percent of Births by Caesarean Section 1996/2001	Percent of Adolescents Who Are Current Smokers 1993/99		Percent of Adults Ages 15-49 Who Are Obese 1996/2001		
Sterilization					Prenatal ^h	At Delivery		Female	Male	Female	Male	
Any	Modern	Female	Male	Condoms								
—	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	Anguilla
—	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	Antigua and Barbuda
—	—	—	—	—	84	98	—	35	47	—	—	Argentina
—	—	—	—	—	100	99	—	—	—	—	—	Aruba
—	—	—	—	—	87	99	—	—	—	—	—	Bahamas
—	—	—	—	—	98	98	—	—	—	—	—	Barbados
47	42	19	—	2	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	Belize
—	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	Bermuda
48	25	7	—	3	50	58	14	7	19	11	—	Bolivia
76	70	40	3	4	51	97	36	—	—	13	7	Brazil
69	68	21	18	11	100	100	—	29	28	13	14	Canada
—	—	—	—	—	99	100	—	—	—	—	—	Cayman Is.
—	—	—	—	—	83	100	—	26	26	—	—	Chile
76	64	27	1	6	91	86	24	—	—	11	—	Colombia
80	72	21	1	11	70	98	—	2	11	—	—	Costa Rica
73	72	19	z	5	100	100	—	—	—	10	7	Cuba
—	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	Dominica
64	59	41	—	1	99	96	26	—	—	10	—	Dominican Republic
66	50	23	—	3	81	84	—	—	—	—	—	Ecuador
60	54	32	—	3	53	57	—	—	—	—	—	El Salvador
—	—	—	—	—	73	100	—	—	—	—	—	French Guiana
54	49	—	—	22	85	100	—	—	—	—	—	Grenada
—	—	—	—	—	84	100	—	—	—	—	—	Guadeloupe
38	31	17	1	2	37	80	11	—	—	12	—	Guatemala
—	—	—	—	—	91	90	—	—	—	—	—	Guyana
28	22	3	z	3	79	24	2	—	—	—	—	Haiti
50	40	18	—	3	83	42	—	—	—	—	—	Honduras
66	63	12	z	17	94	99	—	—	—	—	—	Jamaica
—	—	—	—	—	99	100	—	—	—	—	—	Martinique
69	60	31	1	4	89	85	—	7	10	23	11	Mexico
—	—	—	—	—	100	98	—	—	—	—	—	Montserrat
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Netherlands Antilles
60	57	26	1	3	86	67	15	—	—	18	—	Nicaragua
—	—	—	—	—	78	90	—	—	—	—	—	Panama
57	48	8	z	7	70	86	13	—	—	—	—	Paraguay
68	50	12	1	6	84	59	13	15	40	20	1	Peru
78	68	46	4	6	99	100	—	—	—	—	—	Puerto Rico
—	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	St. Kitts-Nevis
—	—	—	—	—	48	100	—	—	—	—	—	Saint Lucia
—	—	—	—	—	99	100	—	—	—	—	—	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
42	—	10	—	—	91	100	—	—	—	—	—	Suriname
—	—	—	—	—	64	99	—	—	—	—	—	Trinidad and Tobago
—	—	—	—	—	100	88	—	—	—	—	—	Turks & Caicos
76	72	24	13	13	99	92	—	18	19	33	28	United States
—	—	—	—	—	92	100	—	—	—	19	17	Uruguay
—	—	—	—	—	26	95	—	23	32	—	—	Venezuela
—	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	Virgin Is. (UK)
—	—	—	—	—	95	47	—	—	—	—	—	Virgin Is. (USA)
P	P	P	P	P	B	B	Q	I	I	Q,R,S	R,S	Source

Notes
 — Data are unavailable or inapplicable.
Italics refer to year prior to that indicated.

^z Magnitude zero.
^h At least one visit.

		CAUSES OF MORTALITY													
		Estimated Deaths per 100,000 Population												Number of Deaths From HIV/AIDS 1997/2002	
		Cerebrovascular Diseases 1993/97		Ischemic Heart Disease 1993/97		External Causes 1997/2000		Diabetes Mellitus 1993/97		Cirrhosis and Other Chronic Liver Diseases 1993/97		Lung Cancer ⁱ 1993/97			
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Anguilla	124	104	72	57	26	36	5	5	16	—	5	5	—	—	
Antigua and Barbuda	124	93	42	45	17	47	57	40	9	18	4	11	—	—	
Argentina	—	—	54	87	26	78	21	20	5	15	9	42	438	1,351	
Aruba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bahamas	44	41	34	43	18	76	46	26	7	13	4	14	—	—	
Barbados	147	112	87	81	23	59	103	68	5	17	6	17	—	—	
Belize	—	—	28	38	26	140	14	6	^z	4	2	6	17	13	
Bermuda	59	57	168	238	12	66	32	20	8	17	12	43	—	—	
Bolivia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brazil	—	—	58	83	42	166	25	17	5	22	6	17	3,096	7,670	
Canada	62	45	133	167	29	61	19	19	5	10	38	68	814	11,721	
Cayman Is.	—	—	81	101	—	—	15	14	—	9	7	19	1	1	
Chile	—	—	55	63	24	91	13	11	12	31	7	17	50	360	
Colombia	—	—	69	70	40	231	18	10	4	6	7	10	197	1,270	
Costa Rica	29	26	45	59	20	70	13	8	6	15	4	7	—	—	
Cuba	73	66	141	168	52	98	25	13	6	11	17	42	—	—	
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	—	—	
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	35	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	332	575	
Ecuador	—	—	25	34	41	154	20	15	7	20	3	6	24	157	
El Salvador	—	—	34	37	50	190	16	10	4	15	2	3	100	275	
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guadeloupe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guyana	70	85	50	74	30	103	34	24	6	24	2	3	—	—	
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	212	
Honduras	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jamaica	99	79	31	29	3	10	72	43	1	5	6	19	—	—	
Martinique	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mexico	—	—	36	46	23	127	40	31	11	38	4	10	609	3,595	
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaragua	—	—	35	38	44	127	21	15	5	21	2	4	7	13	
Panama	58	55	54	63	26	96	27	18	5	10	5	12	—	—	
Paraguay	90	80	55	71	27	80	23	15	3	8	3	9	—	—	
Peru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerto Rico	42	44	86	116	24	126	62	57	9	33	10	21	—	—	
St. Kitts-Nevis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Saint Lucia	120	77	23	42	20	86	75	45	14	19	5	10	—	—	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	
Suriname	57	48	48	79	31	86	22	23	9	18	5	8	—	—	
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	112	136	—	—	93	82	3	11	4	11	—	—	
Turks & Caicos	—	—	33	47	—	—	33	27	—	14	—	—	—	—	
United States	72	47	171	182	33	79	25	21	7	12	45	70	3,598	10,901	
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuela	—	—	54	75	26	87	19	16	4	13	6	11	152	935	
Virgin Is. (UK)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	
Virgin Is. (USA)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Source:	I	I	I	I	B	B	I	I	I	I	I	I	I,T,U	I,T,U	

Notes

— Data are unavailable or inapplicable.
Italics refer to year prior to that indicated.

² Magnitude zero.
¹ Also includes trachea and bronchial cancers.

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Technical Notes (In order of appearance)

Life Expectancy at age 60: Life expectancy at age 60 is the additional number of years expected to be lived by a woman or man who has survived to age 60.

GNI PPP per Capita: Gross national income (GNI) per capita is the sum of value added by all residents plus any product taxes (less subsidies) plus net receipts from citizens abroad, divided by the midyear population. The figure has been converted to international dollars using a conversion factor for purchasing power parity (PPP).

Percent of Population Living Below US\$1 per Day: The share of the population living on less than US\$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices (equivalent to US\$1 in 1985 prices, adjusted for PPP). The same reference poverty line is used to estimate poverty worldwide and is expressed in a common unit across countries.

National Poverty Line: Refers to income required to maintain the basic standard of living within a country, based on the norms of that society. The measure differs from minimum standards of living set by international standards such as population living below US\$1 per day.

Percent of Urban Households Headed by Women: Percent of urban households in which a woman is acknowledged as the head of the household by other members of the household. "Poor" and "Not Poor" are defined as living below or above the national poverty line.

Total Annual Health Expenditure per Capita (current US\$): Total health expenditure is defined as the sum of public (governmental) and private health spending per person and is expressed in current US dollars.

Total Annual Health Expenditure as Percent of GDP: Refers to the sum of public and private health spending and is shown as a percent of the gross domestic product (GDP).

Public Expenditure as Percent of Total Expenditure: Public expenditure on health is the amount the government spends on health and is shown as a percent of total health expenditure.

Percent Enrolled in Secondary School: The ratio of the total number of students enrolled in secondary school to the population in the applicable age group for the country (secondary gross enrollment ratio).

Percent Enrolled in Higher Education: The ratio of the total number of students enrolled in any level of school after high school to the population in the applicable age group for the country (tertiary gross enrollment ratio).

Percent in Labor Force: The share of women and men ages 15 and over in the formal and informal labor force as a percent of the total population of the same age group (labor force participation rate).

Percent of Urban Population Employed in Enterprises of up to Five People: Refers to establishments that employ up to five employees (also known as sectors of low productivity).

Women as Percent of Ministerial Officials: Percent of ministerial offices held by women. Ministerial officials include ministers, secretaries of state, and heads of central banks and agencies in the cabinet.

Total Fertility Rate: The number of children a woman would have in her lifetime assuming current age-specific birth rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years (usually considered to be ages 15 to 49).

Percent of Births That Are Higher Than Third Order: Refers to the percent of live births to women who have already given birth to at least three children.

Percent of Women With Anemia: Anemia among women who are not pregnant is defined as a blood hemoglobin level of less than 12 grams per deciliter (g/dl). Among women who are pregnant, the level is less than 11 g/dl.

Reported Maternal Deaths per 100,000 Live Births: The registered or estimated number of women's deaths resulting from conditions related to pregnancy, delivery, and related complications per 100,000 live births (maternal mortality ratio). Data are official government figures, so the methodology may vary by country and the data may differ from international sources.

Percent of Adolescents Who Are Current Smokers: Refers to the prevalence of tobacco use among adolescents ages 12 to 19. Current use is defined as smoking at least one cigarette or similar tobacco product in the 30 days prior to the survey. Age groups vary in some countries: Argentina—ages 16 to 18; Canada—ages 15 to 19.

Percent of Adults Who Are Obese: Obesity is defined as an excessively high amount of body fat relative to lean body mass or as a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30.0 or higher. BMI, defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared, is used to screen and monitor populations to detect risk of health or nutritional disorders.

Estimated Deaths per 100,000 Population, Cerebrovascular Diseases: The ratio of the number of estimated deaths due to cerebrovascular diseases in a population to the total population, per 100,000 inhabitants (mortality rate). Cerebrovascular diseases include stroke, cerebral aneurysm, and other related conditions.

Estimated Deaths per 100,000 Population, Ischemic Heart Disease: Ischemic heart disease, also known as heart infarction.

Estimated Deaths per 100,000 Population, External Causes: External causes include homicides, suicides and accidents.

Acknowledgments

Prepared by PAHO's Gender and Health Unit (GH) and PRB's International Programs Department, with the collaboration of PAHO's Health Analysis and Information System Area (AIS).

Design: Heather Lilley, PRB, based on "Health Situation in the Americas: Basic Indicators", AIS/OPS, format.

Illustration: Robert Neubecker/TheisSpotShowcase™

Support was provided by the United Nations Population Fund, the U.S. Agency for International Development (under the MEASURE Communication project), the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations (under the Mainstreaming Gender Equity in Health Sector Reform project), and the governments of Norway and Sweden (under the Reducing Gender Inequity in Health in Central America project).

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